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PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY, BY A. S. CAMP & CO., NO. 16 DEADERICK STREET.

Aashville Latriot.

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By the purchase of the printing establishment of the Neer, and recent additions of new materials from the sundries, the Jos Orrick of the Parsior has been made the largest and most complete in the South-West. It is also supplied with the most competent workmen. Steam has been applied to our presses, which are of the best kinds. We are prepared to print, in the high out style of the art, plain, in colors, or bronze,

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HANDBILLS. BILLS LADING, SHOW BILLS, BALL TICKETS. STEAMBOAT WORK, DIPLOMAS, And, indeed, everything from the smallest Tip to the

.....\$8 per annum.

The large circulation of the Parkior, greatly augme ted by the addition thereto of the subscription lists of News, renders it an excellent advertising medium.

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None better in the city. We solicit orders, at our office, No. 16 DEADER-A. S. CAMP & CO.

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One Square 1 day \$1 00—each additional insertion \$ 50 " 1 week, 3 00—each additional square 50 1 month 6 00 ** 12 ** 25 90 RENEWABLE AT PLEASURE.

One square, one year, \$30—each additional square \$10 Written notice must be given to take out and stop advartisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done. No contract of yearly advertisements will be discon tinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly

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Sit Lux et Lux Fuit COAL OIL LAMPS

W E have just received another supply of Coal Oil Lamps, among which are some very handsome patterns for pariors, all fitted with the Collins burner which is the last improvement and is immeasurably superior to any other Lamp now before the public for oftness and steadiness of flame, freedom from smoke, implicity in sonstruction, beauty and elegance in finin the state of th The Oil we have imported to burn in these Lamps is a clear, beautiful article, free from any offensive odor res no grease spot when spilt upon carpet or cloth RAINS, BROWN & CO. Wholesale & Retail Druggists, No. 19 Public Square mar, 16 ff.

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Burning Fluid.

TANNER'S Oil, Sperm Oil, Lard Oil, Coal Oil, Lin seed Oil, for sale at feb25-tf RAINS, BROWN & CO.'S Coal Oil Lamps.

6 DOZEN Coal Oil Lamps, of various styles, fitted with the celebrated Collins Burner, for sale by RAINS, BROWN & CO. CLARK, GREGORY & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF CLARK & FULLER'S

AMBROSIAL OIL.

To whom all orders must be addressed.

Agency of all the Standard Patent Medicines Ladies' Oil Toilet Cream, Cocoanut Walnut Candy. DEPOT,

College Street, Opposite Sewance House, Nashville, Tenn.

DR. R. THOMPSON, No. 59 Cherry Street, AS on hand VACCINE MATTER, which he has

HAS on name vaccine. Persons wishing Vaccina-tion can find him at his office every afternoon, between 8 and 4 o'clock. feb16-1f Family Lard, Lard Oil, &c.

FAMILY LARD, of the most superior quality, put up in half barrels and kegs, Lard Oil, Tallow Oil, Car Grease, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale by WOODS & CO., Market street, Nashville, Tennessee.

OFFER for sale in lots:

1000 Barrels Flour, superfine to extra family;

700 Bushels Clover Seed;

500 "Timothy"

300 "Herds Grass;

600 "Stripped and Clean Blue Grass Seed;

1000 boxes Western Reserve, English Dairy and Trunks! Trunks!! Nutmeg Cheese; Lard and Linzeed Oils, Bacon, Grain, Candles, Soap, Cordage, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, &c. We have ample facilities and give prompt attention to the purchase of Merchandise required by the South-ern trade, and to the sale of Cotton, Pig and Bloom Iron, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally. Trunks of the Best Sole Leather

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, EUGENIA FRENCH DRESS TRUNKS.

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JUST received and for sale, cheap for CASH.

Brogans. NEGRO Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Kip and Grain Leather Boots. A fresh supply cheap fo JOHN RAMAGE, 12 College street.

A SAFE AND SPEEDY REMEDY.

VELPEAU'S COMPOUND CUBERS AND COPAIVA PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF GONNORRHOKA, GLEET FLUOR ALBUS, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, &c.

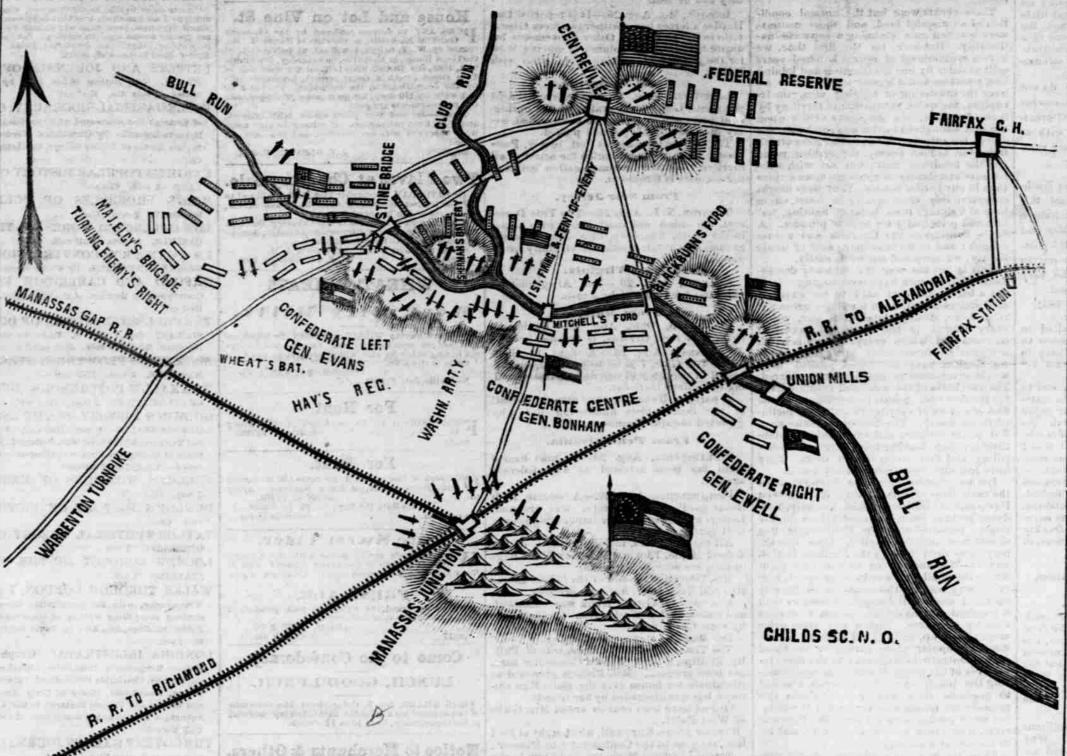
Price Fifty Cents a Bottle,

Containing Fifty Pills. These Paus are highly recommended by the princ pal physicians of Europe and America.

Orders from the trade and others solicited, and reli ance may be placed on having punctual attention from J. W. Fencht wanger, Sole Agent,

42 Cedar Street, For Sale.

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS PLAIN.



this great battle was fought, and a great victory won by the Confederate troops. Heaven being the smiled on our arms, and the God of battles crowned our banners with laurels of glory.

Gen. Johnston had arrived the preceding day with about helf of the torns he had decomposed by the corresponding extension of our own last ordered up a portion of the field would be the field would be a corresponding extension of our own last ordered up a portion of the field would be a corresponding extension of our own last ordered up a portion of the forces which last ordered up a portion of the forces which last ordered up a portion of the forces which last ordered up a portion of the forces which last ordered up a portion of the forces which last ordered up a portion of the forces which last ordered up a portion of the field would be a corresponding extension of our own last ordered up a portion of the field would be a corresponding extension of our own last ordered up a corresponding extension of our own last ordered up a portion of the field would be a corresponding extension of the lay with about half of the force be had de- | Stone Bridge, the enemy tailed from Winchester, and was the senior our entire line, but at a distance ranging officer in command. He magnanimously in- from five to two miles. sisted, however, that Gen. Beauregard's pre- At 9 o'clock our left under Brigadier Genvious plan should be carried out, and he was erals Evans, Jackson and Cooke, and Col. guided entirely by the judgment and superior Bartow, with the Georgia Brigade, composed ocal knowledge of the latter. While, there- of the 7th and 8th regiments, had been put in ore, Gen. Johnston was nominally in com- motion, and was advancing upon the enemy mand. Beauregard was really the officer and with a force of about 15,000, while the enemy

our attention, while he moved a heavy col-umn towards the Stone Bridge, over the same creek, upon our left. At ten o'clock, another battery was pushed forward, and opened fire a short distance to the left of the other, and near the road leading North to cisely at 11 o'clock. By half-past 11, the inthe impression thereby that our centre would

deceived by the manœuvre. nearly due East, curving around the Junction, the nearest part of which is about 3½ were receding. Twice the pyramids moved in the fight, nothing was done at the fight at th directly North, and distant four miles, by the mortal hours. The enemy was seeking to the rear, he could not possibly have escaped, by a shell.

DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTIONISTS,

No. 19 Public Square,

Opposite to the Market House,

Nashville, :: Tennessee.

THE common belief that much of the uncertainty

out regard to price. In Pertumery, Variety Goods, Patent Nostrums, &c., we endeavor to please all tastes. RAINS, BROWN & CO.

ROBERT MOORE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NO. 49 WALNUT STREET.

DR. HERMAN,

DENTIST.

are building the New Hotel. feb21—6m

CASH SYSTEM.

ON and after January 1st, 1861, our business wi

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

We know that by pursuing this course, we shall be able to sell Goods much cheaper, thereby making it the interest of the buyer to give us their patronage. SNYDER & FRIZZEI L,

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!

DIETZ & CO.

WANTVACTURERS OF IMPROVED

GAS FIXTURES,

CHANDELIERS

CHURCHES, COLLEGES, AND PUBLIC BUILDING No. 132 William Street near Fulton, New York. feb6-try

H. H. HAYNES & Co.

a e il illo Negroes, N C ar Str et.

rne, Camphene, Fluid, and Oil and

Cincinnati, Ohio.

On Sugary, the 21st day of July, 1861, road leading to Centreville, which is seven | turn our left flank, and to reachithe railroad except at the loss of thousands of prisoners risgreat battle was fought, and a great vic- miles from the Junction. On our right is leading hence is the direction of Winchester. and all his batteries, while the field would

hero of the day.

At half-past six in the morning the enemy compact column of at least 30,000 These opened fire from a battery planted on a hill approaching columns encountered each other beyond Bull Run, and nearly opposite the at 11 o'clock. centre of our lines. The battery was intend | Meanwhile, the two batteries in front kept d merely to "beat the bush," and to occupy up their fire upon the wooded hills where they

Centreville. This was a battery of rifled factv had engaged and there it was that the guns, and the object of its fire was the same battle began to rage. The dusky columns as that of the other. They fired promiscu- which had thus far marked the approach of ously into the woods and gorges on this, the the two armies, now mingled with great Southern, side of Bull Run, seeking to create clouds of smoke, as it rose from the flashing be attacked, and thus prevent us from send- like a huge pyramid of red and blue. The ing reinforcements to our left, where the real shock was as tremendous as were the odds attack was to be made. Beauregard was not between the two forces. With what anxious hearts was watched that pyramid of smoke It might not be amiss to say that Bull Run and dust! When it moved to the right, we or creek is North of this place, and runs knew the enemy were giving way; and when nearly due East, curving around the June- it moved to the left, we knew that our friends

This effort to turn our flank was pressed ars, during which the tide of battle ebbed and flowed along the entire line with alter- down the railroad from Winchester with the nate fortunes. The enemy's column contin- last of Johnson's brigades, and hearing the ned to stretch away to the left, like a huge | firing, immediately quit the train and struck anaconda, seeking to envelope us within its across the country, and, as a gracious tormighty folds and crush us to death; and at tune would have it, he encountered the exone time it really looked as if he would

succeed. The moment he discovered the enemy's order of battle, Gen. Beauregard, it is said, dispatched orders to Geo. Ewell, on our ex-

es to prevent his extreme right from out-1 were intended to co-operate with Gen. Ewell. I flanking us-a movement on our part which It was late, however, before these reinforceweakened the force of our resistance along ments came up. Only one brigade reached the whole line of battle, which finally extended over a space of two miles. It also render-ed it the more difficult to bring up reinforce-merly of the United S ates Army, and was ments, as the further the enemy extended his part of Gen. Johnston's column from Winright, the greater the distance our reserve chester. They should have reached here the forces had to travel to counteract the move- | day before, but were prevented by an accideat on the railroad. They dashed on the charge with loud shouts and in the most galwith great determination for five long, weary lant style. About the same time, Maj. Elzey (formerly of the Augusta Arsenal)-coming treme right of the enemy as he was feeling his way around our flank, and with his brigade struck him like a thunder-bolt, full in the face. Finding he was about to be out-flanked himself, the enemy gave way after the second treme right, to move forward and turn his fire. Meanwhile, Beauregard rallied the cenleft or rear. At the same time be ordered tre and dashed into the very thickest of the Generals Jones, Longstreet and Bnoham, oc- fight, and after him rushed our own brave cupying the centre of our lines, to co-operate boys, with a shout that seemed to shake the this movement, but not to move until Gen. very earth. The result of this movement Ewell had made the attack. The order to from three distinct points, was to lorce back Gen. Ewell unfortunately miscarried. The the enemy, who began to retreat, first in good others were delivered, but as the movements order, and finally in much confusion. At

the centre were to be regulated entirely this point, the cavalry were ordered upon the those on the right, nothing was done at pursuit. The retreat now became a perfect

Totteries.

WALTON FEMALE COLLEGE LOTTERY! OF GEORGIA. CHARTERED BY THE STATE IN 1856.

W. C. Dawson & Co., Managers, MACON, OR SAVANNAH, GA NOVEL SCHEME!

Policy Plan Lottery!! By this scheme purchasers can select their own Numbers, and pay any amount for a ticket they may

Extra Class 2, Draws Oct.'3, 1860.

And on every succeeding day (Sunday excepted) at \$

in this Scheme, there are 75 Numbers placed in In this Scheme, there are 75 Numbers placed in the Wheel—from 1 up to 75—and twelve of these Numbers are drawn from the Wheel. If a person se-lects one Number out of the 75, and that Number is among the Numbers drawn, he gets five times the amount invested. If two selected numbers are drawn, he gets thirty for one; if three selected Numbers are drawn, he gets two hundred for one; if four se-lected Numbers are drawn here. lected Numbers are drawn, he gets a thousand for one; if five selected Numbers are drawn, five thousand for one; if six selected Numbers are drawn; fifteen thousand to one. RKKENBER, if two, or more, selected Numbers are taken, and all those Numbers so selected are not drawn among the Twelve Drawn Numbers, the

Our Havana Plan Lotteries. DRAW FOUR (4) TIMES A MONTH. And are the most liberal of any Scheme ever offered W. C. DAWSON & CO., Managers, Macon, and Savannah, Ga.

NASHVILLE PLOW WORKS.

CONSTITUTION

Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

. The House of Representatives shall be comp of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal. political, State or Federal.

2. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall

not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be apporstioned among the several States, which may be in-cluded within this Confederacy, according to their re-spective numbers, which shall be determined, by ad-ding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and ex-cluding Indians not taxed, three-lifths of all slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within the The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not ex-ored one for every fifty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enu-meration shall be made the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose six—the State of Geo gia ten—the State of Alabama nine—the State of Forda way. The State of Mississippi sayes, the State of Forda two-the State of Mississippi seven-the State of Lor

two—the State of Hussissipping are to be six, and the State of Texas six.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shail issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Recresentatives shall choose the speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that any judicial or other federal officers resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be con posed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the legislature thereof, at the regular session

 Immediately after they shall be assembled, it onsequence of the first election, they shall be divide a equally as may be into three classes. The seats of he Senators of the first class shall be vacated at th expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancie happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the re-cess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies,

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not hav attained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the

Confederate States; and who shall not, when elected be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall b chosen.

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall iess they shall be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers; an also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of Presi

dent of the Confederate States. 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all it 6. The Science Flags of the purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disquali fication to hold and enjoy any office of honor or profit ment, trial, judgment and punishment according law.

 The time, place and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legisl ture thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulation except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections eturns and qualifications of its own members, and a najority of each shall constitute a quorum to do busi noss; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to lay, and may be authorized to compet the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide, 2 Each House may determine the rules of its pro-ceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole

number, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceed ings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, by entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be app inted to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such ments whereof shall have been created, or the emoti-ments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Con-federate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Ex-ecutive Departments a seaf upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures. House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department.

SECTION 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall be a state of the state of the shall be a shall be a state of the shall be a state of the shall be a sha shall sign it; but if not he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses, shall be determined by year and nays, and the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved; and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated, and the same proceedings hall then be had as in case of other bills disapprove

shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the coacurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, may be re-passed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill. SECTION 8 The Congress shall have power-

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States, but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes, on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Conederate States:

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy:

14. To make rules for government and the regulation of the land and naval forces:

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and discinstance of the confederate states, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:

tions and repel invasions:

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescriced by Congress.

by Congress: 17: To exercise exclusive legislotion, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square.) as may, by cession of one or more States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the Confederate States; and to exercise like authority over all the places purchased by the conservation. to exercise like authority over all the places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings and 18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. 1. The importation of negroes of the African race, from any foreign country, other than the slaveholding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same; Congress shall also have power to prohibit the intro uction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not becoming to, this Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of hab- as corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public salety has require it.

4. No bill of attainder, or expost facto law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

8. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but

in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and exenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by years and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of the Departmen, and submitted to Congress by the President, or for the houses, asked to give the arrays of many times are accounted.

dent; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies, or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which small have been judicially declared by a tribumal for the investi-gation of claims against the Government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

10 All bills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such cou-tract shall have been made or such service rendered. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emoluments, of of the Congress, accept of any present, emoluments, of-fice or titles of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an estab-lishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assem-ble and r tition the Government for a redress of griev-

13 A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be intringed.

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, support ed by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to

or otherwise infamous crime, unless - n a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising n the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when is actual service, in time of war or public danger; no shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compell ed, in any criminal case, to be a witness against him self; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private proper tyl be taken for public use, without just compens

joy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an im partial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be nformed of the nature and cause of the accussion; to e confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his fa-vor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his de-18. In suits at common law where the value in con-

troversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of 19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor exces sive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual pr ments be inflicted. 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall te ex SECTION 10.

I. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, o confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; com money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attain-der, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obliga-tion of contracts; or grant any title of nobility. 2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imposts or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for execut ing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all du ties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Con-

ederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress 3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, except on sea going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors naviga-ted by the said vessels; but guch duties shall not conforeign nations; and any surplus or revenue, thus oe-rived, shall, after making such improvements, be paid nto the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war in time o peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually in-vaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river givides or flows turough two or more Saates, they may enter into compact with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

PARTICLE II.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a Presi-lent of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be re-eligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected as 2. Each Ssate shall appoint, in such manner as the

legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Represen-tatives to which the State may be entitled in the Conate States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as Paesident, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, scaled, to the government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the vote shall then be counted; the person having the of Representatives, open all the cerimates, and the vote shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a m jority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, en the list of those voted for as Fresident, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But n choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number

pose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. No person constitutions

f the Confederate States.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing ne electors, and the day on which they shall give their otes; which day shall be the same throughout the onfederate States No person except a natural born citizen of the confederate States, or a citizen thereof, at the time of

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States; he may

the actual service of the Confederate States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieve and pardons for offences against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the advice and consent of the Senate, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States, whose appointments are not berein otherwise prowhose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law, but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the resident alone, in the courts of law or in the head

President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of Departments.

3. The principal in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, of other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, thefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancles that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at ate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be re-appointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

3. The privilege of the writ of hab-us corpes shall of the suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or ivasion, the public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law enying or impairing the right of property in negro laves shall be passed.

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereshefore directes to be taken.

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles experted from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

7. No preference shall be given by any regulation of sion all the officers of the Confederate States,

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil offi-cers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1 1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Superior Court, and in such Inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time order and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation. ceive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases ariing under this Constitution, the laws of the Conied-erate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State where the State is plaintiff; between citizens chaiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and facts, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, with such exceptions, and under such regulations. risdiction, both as to law and facts, with such excep-tions, and under such regulations, as the Congress peachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places

as the Congress may by law have dir SECTION 3. 1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. 2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV. SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each 1. Full faith and cream shall be acted proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to

all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sejourn in any State of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slave shall not be thereby im 2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be re-moved to the State having jurisdiction of the crime

anoved to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slave belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due. such service or labor may be due, 1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of

Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junc-tion of two or more States, or parts of States, with-out the consent of the legislatures of the States con-cerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederal States.

the property of the Confederate States, including the iands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, lying without the limits of the several States; and may permit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted is to the Confederacy. In all such territory, the institu-tion of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confed-erate States, shall be recognized and projected by Congress, and by the territorial government; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories, shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves, lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.

State that now is or hereafter may become a mem-ber of this Confederacy, a republican form of gov-ernment, and shall protect each of them against in-vasion; and on application of the legislature (or of the Executive when the legislature is in session) against domestic violence.

SECTION 1.

1. Upon the demand of any three States legally as sembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the Consti-tution as the said States all concur in suggesting at tution as the said States all concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other the conference of ratification may be represed by the conmode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention—they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

1. The Government established by this Constitu

tion is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices a bolished. fied, or the offices abolished.

2. All debts contrated and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this Constitution as under the Provisional Government.

3. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this the Confederate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate Ssates.

5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several States. 6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof.

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the Materia Medica is not rich enough either to lose its old remedies, or to sacrifice opportunities of acquiring new ones. A proper appreciation of these facts warrant the Subscribers in manufacturing and vending none but First Class Standard Preparations, with direct reference to the necessities of the profession and the requirements of the Pharmacopea. Cur Chemicals, Powders, Tinctures, Essential Oils, and in fact all of our Medicinal Preparations are selected and compounded with a view to the quality only, without research to price. In Perfumery, Variety Goods. COTTON SPINDLE OIL!

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